Bnet res Notices. AT HER LATTICE.

Pair Isabelle sits at her lattice And looks o'er the awelling sea At the foam-created billows, flinging Their spray upon tall cliff and lea. And she turns to her crystal mirror.

And her teeth, white as foam of this sea,
Part, as adulting and dimpled she nourmurs,
"SOZODONT, these fair pearls are from thee."

ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST CHARMS of a fair face is a fine set of teeth. The ladies being fully alive to this fact, patronize SOZODONT in preference to any other dentifice, since they know by experience that it preserves like no other the pristine whiteness and cleaniness of the teeth, and makes a naturally sweet breath additionally fragrant. It is one of the privileges of beaux sex to look lovely, and that portion of it which uses SOZODONT, has learned that the article contributes in no small degree to the end in view.

Dr. J. Parker Pray, leading Chiropodist, orig-softs, 1878, skilfully treats all diseases of the feet and list removes warts, moles, and facial blemishes; mod-ate charges; best references; testimonials shown; un-ualled manisure and pedicure. Preparations scientifiusiled manieure and pedicure. Preparations scient by preparad by Dr. J. PALKER FRAY CO. (Lt. club, allostoons, 56 W. 23d-st., opposite Ex-lace. Estab. 1868. Carus, 50c. Finger nails, 75c.

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1891.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The freedom of the city of Newcastle was conferred on Mr. Gladstone. === The funeral of General Boulanger took place in Brussels. The Pope has urged the pilgrims in Rome to do

all in their power to avoid further disturbances. The Yemen revolt is said to be ended. Domestic.-Seven men were entombed by an explosion in a colliery at Glen Carbon, Penn.; one other man was taken dead from the mine, and three fatally injured. - The treasurer and assistant treasurer of the Ulster County Savings Institution, at Kingston, N. Y., robbed the bank of nearly half a million dollars; the criminals were arrested and the bank turned over to the State Banking Department. - Senate and Assembly nominations were made in several counties of this State. - The college football season was opened by games at Cambridge, Princeton, and

elsewhere. City and Suburban .- Rumors were put in circulation that an effort would be made to-morrow to postpone the trial of the Rev. Dr. Briggs. The Republican primaries for delegates to coming conventions were held without a single contest. = A sailor confessed that he had set fire to his ship at the instigation of the captain. Several public school buildings were found to be in an unsafe condition, === The Westchester County Fair was brought to a successful close. Winners at Morris Park: Dr. Has-Portchester, Arab, St. Florian, Wah Jim. — The New-York baseball team defeated the Brooklyn nine. Yale defeated the Crescent Athletic Club's team at football. - Stocks active and almost buoyant, rising rapidly from the beginning to the end of business and closing with substantial advances.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 70.

In striking contrast to the questionable taste and judgment of the speeches recently made by Emperor William are the publie utterances of President Carnot during the last few weeks. Both rulers, the one republican the other monarchical, have prodigious military forces behind them, which are naturally eager to prove in the field that they are worthy of the care, the money and the enthusiasm which have been lavished upon them without stint. While the Emperor, however, leses no opportunity of appealing to the warlike sentiments of his subjects, and does not even hesitate to take for his theme the wrongs suffered by Prussia at Erfurt, eighty-four years ago. President Carnot pitches his speeches in a different key. His tone is grave, thoughtful and moderate. He seems to feel how criminal it would be to use the military force at the disposal of his Government in any but a just war, and only after having exhausted every attempt consistent with the dignity of the French nation to keep the peace. He speaks as becomes the elect of one of the greatest nations of our time, and not only Europe, but the whole of the civilized world, can find subject for congratulation in the fact that the destinies of France at the present juncture are in the hands of so sagacious and single-minded a patriot as Sadi

With the contests of yesterday the National League championship series was ended, and an- arouse their suspicion; they knew a fortnight other season of the National game passed into ano that he was a thief; and on top of this dishistory. It was, on the whole, a brilliant sea- covery they permitted themselves to impose son. The generous and enthusiastic attendance grossly upon the depositors of the bank, their expansion of the service, and bringing the total time lies in the fact that the Church is revising on the various grand-stands and bleaching- own credulity having been previously imposed boards showed that public interest in bawball on. Altogether, this appears to be one of the is steadily growing among all lovers of whole- most singular and discreditable episodes in the some and rational sport. The battles on the history of financial institutions. green diamonds were well contested, and seldom, if ever before, has the race between the leaders been from start to finish so close and exciting. Some fine reputations as players have been made, while others have fallen into the "sere and yellow leaf." Locally, there has Comprehensive in its scope and markedly dembeen much disappointment. At the beginning ocratic in spirit, it is a luminous commentary of the season the Giants were a superb team, and it seemed safe to expect that they would win. But ill-luck befel them. Some of their tion by which during sixty years of arduous best players were disabled by accidents, and public service the hope of the stern unbouding others failed to maintain their past records. So Tories has become the dayspring of English New-York must be content with third place; Radicalism. While the Irish question was rewith the consolation of having terribly beaten served for a peroration of exalted dignity and the club that, up to a few days ago, seemed sure moral power, there was luminous exposition of of winning the pennant. The Brooklyn Bride- all the democratic features of the Liberal progrooms, champions last year, fare still worse, gramme. In his sympathy with questions in having had to struggle hard to keep as high as which the masses, and especially the toiling sixth place. We congratulate Boston on being millions, are most deeply interested the veteran able to add the pennant of 1891 to its extensive seemed to have renewed his youth. In his collection of intellectual trophies. We congrat- defiant warning to the privileged Chamber he ulate Chicago, too, on its fine race; it does not could recall one of his early and victorious win the pennant, but it still has for its leader battles over the repeal of the paper duties and arrangement of rallway facilities, that the net re-

a gloom over the spirits of a certain rather reckless class of speculators. The decision relates to what are known on the street as "grain futures." The court finds that dealing in them is illegal and void, arguing that they are in fact wagers, and nothing else. At the same time-and this may afford some comfort to the speculating fraternity-the court does not pronounce against all futures. It discriminates between those which are bona fide contracts, "where parties in good faith intend to perform them according to their terms," and those which are simply promises to pay the margin between the price of a certain commodity at two specified dates. Here is a distinction with a substantial difference. But let it be rigorously insisted upon, and what is to become of the Minnesota branch of Wall Street?

THE KINGSTON DEFALCATION.

The Ulster County Savings Institution at Kingston has closed its doors under extraordinary circumstances. A fortnight ago discovery was made that its treasurer had misappropriated about \$75,000 of its funds. A run upon the bank followed at once amid great excitement on the part of the depositors. Other banks came to its assistance, funds were advanced, demands were paid, and the popular apprehension was quieted after two or three days. Moreover, it was with considerable apparent pride and complacency that the announcement was made in behalf of the bank that its affairs were in good order, and the general impression was conveyed that the institution was deserving of generous sympathy on account of its misfortune so quickly and honorably repaired. By way of confirming its place in the good opinion of the community and demonstrating its stability, the trustees made an elaborate statement of its affairs, resources and prospects. They not only gave out the assurance that depositors were absolutely secure, with a surplus of a quarter of a million dollars to guarantee them, but even went so far as to express the deliberate conviction that there was no safer place in the county to deposit money at a moderate but sure rate of interest with undoubted security. These broad assertions produced the natural effect, depositors left their savings with the bank, new deposits were made, and the general public supposed that all was well. Suddenly it is announced that the stealings,

instead of amounting to \$75,000, reach a total of almost half a million. The bank examiner is in charge, and the outlook for depositors is exceedingly gloomy. By what process of reasoning the trustees, men well known for their experience in affairs, presumably selected to oversee the operations of this bank because their sagacity and integrity had been demonstrated, were able to arrive at the conclusion that the institution was solvent, and not only safe but notably strong is explained in the statement they have just issued. But this statement by no means exonerates them. A trustee, and especially a trustee of a savings bank, takes upon himself no slight burden of responsibility when he presumes to assure the public that the business committed to his charge is in a sound and pros perous condition. This is the fact when no suspicion has been aroused in any quarter; when there is reason to suppose that every employe has done his full duty, and no special cause for anxious scrutiny exists. The obligation is certainly not less solemn and weighty when an important officer has been proved a thief; when it is acknowledged that a considerable sum of money has been artfully abstracted; when public solicitude is aroused; when the savings and the comfort of depositors are at stake, and when the thrifty poor seem to be peculiarly menaced. These were the circumstances under which the bewildering assurance of the Kingston trustees was given to the world. They had made a careful investigation, they declared; they knew all that was to be known about the affairs of the bank, and over their names they assured all concerned in the most positive and unequivocal manner that the welfare of depositors was not involved. It is no explanation now to say that they were deceived. Why were not counts examined by an expert?.

There is one circumstance or set of circumstances worthy, it seems to us, of particular consideration. Ostrander, the treasurer of the bank, we are told, was a man highly esteemed and trusted by the community, and his name and presence were supposed to impart a sense of security to all who had dealings with the bank. But now that his rascality has come to light it is glibly remarked that no one ought to have been surprised at the discovery of his real character. His mode of life was ostentatious and lavish. He lived in a fine colonial mansion. elaborately furnished and decorated; he kept a dezen servants: his equipages were numerous and well appointed; he spent much time at high-priced summer resorts, and his wine-cellar was his special pride. His salary was \$2,000 a year, and he was not supposed to have independent resources, but it does not seem to have occurred to the trustees to ask him or one another from what source he drew the means of nearly if not quite as much increased revenue supporting this expensive establishment. Posnone of their business; but if so, we cannot agree with them. It is now seen by others, and vising a vast extension of the free-delivery syspossibly by them, that the relation between Ostrander's probable income and his notorious outlay was a subject which it was not only their right but their duty to consider and investigate. the trustees cannot shuffle off their responsibility by this argument. There had long been circumstances in the life of Ostrander calculated to

A MENACE TO THE LORDS. Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Liberal Federation was many-sided, yet solid as a cube. upon the text of the party programme. I marked the final stage of the process of evolu-

the mending or ending of the House of Lords," he forecasts the menace of constitutional agitation by which the Home-Rule bill for Ireland is to be forced through that ancient stronghold of privilege. The loud and prolonged cheers with which Mr. Morley's ringing sentences on this subject were greeted indicated the growing feeling of hostility and re-

creed. There is keen discernment alike of political necessity and of party resources in the prominence given in the programme and speeches to this agitation against the legislative powers of the peers. Mr. Gladstone, if he be restored in importance are the historical and memorial to the Premiership by the constituencies, will societies, which have no new gospel to preach, have a majority in the Commons committed no reform to work, but seek merely to gather irrevocably to Home Rule; but the measure and preserve the relics and records of the past, when it is sent to the upper house will have to be forced upon a majority markedly hostile to

The party managers perceive the advantage of throwing down the gauntlet to the peers in advance of the general elections. The constituencies are asked to elect a Home Rule Parliament with the distinct understanding that the House of Lords if it attempts to block the enactment of Mr. Gladstone's chief measure will be menaced with destructive agitation. "Mending or ending" is a succinct way of expressing the determination of the Radicals to reform the privileged house out of existence, if it ventures to throw out the Home-Rule bill.

While there has been no marked change in the details of the Liberal programme, the spirit of the proceedings at Newcastle is unmistakably democratic. Mr. Morley's declaration in favor of the payment of salaries to members of Parliament in order to enable workingmen to represent the country was loudly cheered, and the fine passage in which he described Liberalism as the party of those too weak and disorganized to speak for themselves was received with tumultuous applause. In bringing themselves into sympathetic touch with the masses Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Schnadhorst have shown great dexterity. The trend of the Newcastle proceedings is plainly in the direction of republicanism. When the Lords are menaced the Crown is unstable. The Queen has never failed in Parliamentary crises to exert her influence strongly with the peers in order to prevent a deadlock between the houses. She has been most sagacious in recognizing how dangerous to the prerogatives of the Crown would be an agitation against the hereditary Chamber. The enthusiasm manifested at Newcastle over the Liberal propaganda for the abolition of the Lords helps one to understand what "The Spectator" meant when after Garfield's death it asserted that all Englishmen were solicitous at heart that the American Presidency, "an office which half of them feel must one day exist in England also, should never be lowered by its possessor."

EXPANDING THE POSTAL SERVICE. Postmaster-General Wanamaker will have some interesting facts and valuable suggestions to present to Congress at its next session. The postal service during the last three years has had the inestimable benefit of the undivided attention of a man who possesses in the highest degree the genius of organization. Mr. Wanamaker has mastered the details of the service to the minutest particular, and the result is a marvellous extension of postal facilities in all directions. This is especially noticeable in those parts of the country which have until now been largely neglected. Much has always been done to promote the interests of cities, on the theory that as the city offices supply the revenues which enable a letter to be transmitted across the continent for 2 cents, they ought to have the largest possible opportunity for rapid and safe deliveries. There is force, unquestionably, in this contention, but it does not justify the overlooking of the country districts.

Mr. Wanamaker is much to be commended, therefore, for the attention he has given to the interests of small communities. He is now conducting an inquiry that ought to produce results of much advantage to the country generally. The postmaster at each county seat has been requested to visit all the offices in his county and to furnish a report to the Washington authorities as to the condition of such offices, and the possibilities for an improvement of their service. The justification of this inquiry is to be found in the results that have already been attained by Mr. Wanamaker's experiments in the extension of postal facilities in small villages. The appropriation of \$10,000 which Congress placed at his disposal last year for the purpose of trying the free-delivery experiment in country towns has been spent in sums of about \$200 in some forty or fifty different places. The most conspicuous result of this experiment is the immediate and remarkable increase of revenues in each town where it has been tried. It is demonstrable in figures that has been obtained as the amount of the original sibly these gentlemen imagined that this was appropriation. The significance of this fact is obvious; it will warrant Mr. Wanamaker in ad-

Taking the service altogether, it has been distinguished by a surprising development in all directions since Mr. Wanamaker brought to is true that when all possible checks and it his energetic and conscientious direction. He balances have been applied faith must ultimate-ly be reposed in one or more individuals; but in the number of Presidential postoffices as compared with 13 per cent under the Cleveland Administration. The first-class offices have been increased from 98 to 128; the secondclass from 492 to 602; the third-class from 1.553 to 2.254, and the fourth-class from 45,720 to 61,353, making an unprecedented number of postoffices in the country at this time to 64.337. The money-order offices have also increased enormously, numbering 10,775 to-day as against 5,857 on March 4, 1889. The free delivery offices have increased from 154 to 519, and the carrier force from 3,680 to 10,123, This has not been done, of course, without large public expenditures, but it is seen that the result has more than justified the representations not represent the beliefs of its members, and it that induced Congress to increase the appropriation placed at Mr. Wanamaker's service. least three-fourths of the increased expense has been returned by increased revenue in the first year of the experiment, and there can be no doubt that the service can be placed upon a the Church is put on trial for denying the self-sustaining basis in an instant if it were the policy of Congress to withdraw some of the special facilities that are extended for the transmission of books and papers. Congress is not likely to alter its liberal laws in this respect. nor is it in the public interest that they should is in no position to decide whether he is a heretic le altered.

The postal service, notwithstanding its unprecedented expansion, has been so economically administered, so much money has been saved in the letting of contracts and in the

endeavoring to introduce.

THE SONS OF ABOLITIONISTS.

A highly commendable suggestion was made by a correspondent in yesterday's TRIBUNE, to the effect that a Society of Sons of Abolitionists should be organized. There is already in sistance to the hereditary Chamber. If Home this country a bewildering array of societies, Rule be the alpha, the reform or abolition of for a great variety of objects. The work the House of Lords is the omega of the Liberal achieved by many of them has been of incalculable importance. Benevolent societies have made life, both of man and beast, far better worth living. Scientific and literary societies have greatly widened the scope of human knowledge. And amid many others, by no means least and to perpetuate the honor due to the great men and great deeds of former years. Of such a character, doubtless, would chiefly be the work of the organization that has been suggested, and toward the practical formation of which steps are about to be taken. That just such a work deserves to be done in just that direction there is no room for dispute.

For whatever may be the estimate of the Abolition movement formed in these later years, and especially whatever may be thought of its actual influence upon the progress of events in the last generation, this at least will never be denied, that it was a singularly unselfish and other directions by those qualities. The "nigger-thieves" of half a century and less ago were actuated by no greed of possible gain in their manipulation of the "underground railroad." It meant expense, in energy, time and money, with no possible return save in the satisfaction of having freed fellow-men from bondage. It meant danger, too; danger of the dungeon, the whipping-post, and death itself. And there in September. are men now living who unflinchingly endured the cell and the lash as purely for conscience's sake as any martyr of the Inquisition. However great or small may be the credit due to these men for the results achieved in 1861-'65, it must never be allowed to fade from the National memory that at the time when the slave power ruled by brute force in Congress, and even the foremost statesmen of the North and East were bowing in servile acquiescence to the Fugitive Slave law, there were men brave enough to say-and to do-that they would resist to the death any attempt to make the free citizens of a free State do the work of manhunting bloodhounds. It may not have been politics: it was magnificent.

Only a few of the actual participants in those stirring events now live. But their children and grandchildren cherish their memory as a precious heritage. To hundreds of men and women it is as lofty a source of pride to say that their fathers were Abolitionists as to say that their remoter ancestors fought at Bunker Hill or came over in the Mayflower. It is fitting that such should be enrolled in a permanent organization which, by its name and works, shall perpetuate the memory of the Abelitionists. And it will be no evil to the Nation if it shall also perpetuate something of their hatred of the wrong, their fearlessness in the cause of what they held to be the right, and their uncompromising zeal for what appeared to them the paramount duty of their lives.

THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERY.

The meeting of the New-York Presbytery, which begins in this city to-morrow, is likely to be one of the most noteworthy and important in its history. For it will discuss the question of Creed revision, and in all probability will try Professor Briggs for heresy. As to revision, the Presbytery will be called upon to give its opinion of the report of the Revision Committee submitted to the last General Assembly. Doubtless much time will be devoted to this subject; but as the attitude of the Presbytery is already a special guard set over him night and day. nown to be favorable to revision, its action on the committee's report is pretty well discounted. The revisionists will probably approve of it in the main as being all that can be hoped for at the present time, though not all that many of them desire. And the anti-revisionists will similarly indorse it on the ground that, on the whole, its suggestions are in the line of a wise compromise which will make for the peace of the Church, even if it does not satisfy everybody.

The question of revision, however, important as it is, is just now entirely overshadowed by the questions arising out of Professor Briggs's probable trial for heresy by the Presbytery. In the first place there are few Presbyterians even among those most opposed to the views of Professor Briggs who do not feel that his trial at the present juncture of affairs is a terrible mistake. They believe that it will work incalculable mischief to the Church, not to speak of the fact that it is grossly unfair to the accused Professor. The relation of Professor Briggs to Union Seminary, and of Union Seminary to the Church, is at the present moment before the Church for settlement. The intion are of far-reaching importance. Perhaps the whole future of Presbyterianism in this country depends on the decision that will be arrived at in regard to it. And yet at this critical moment, when the largest measure of wisdom and impartiality is needed, the Presbytery of New-York raises the hue and cry of heresy against the Professor and proposes to inflame the mind of the whole Church by putting him on trial! The unwisdom of thus confusing the issue must be apparent to all.

But the conclusive argument against the trial of any Presbyterian for heresy at the present its Creed. Stripped of all verbiage and technicalities, a trial for heresy means that the accused man is charged with denving the teachings of the Church, or refusing to believe some articles of its Creed as interpreted by the Church. Now, at the present moment the Church is revising its Creed. It has declared, through its highest legislative body, that its old Creed does has taken measures to revise it accordingly. Nevertheless, while this work of revision is going on, and when no one can possibly know just what the Creed as revised will teach one of the most eminent clergymen and scholars in doctrines of the Church! Surely the folly and unfairness of such a proceeding must be evident to all candid men. Professor Briggs may be a heretic, but while the Church is engaged in the or not; and its attempt to do so will not only add to the bitterness of feeling already existing, but will alienate from the Church the sympathy of all who love fair play.

The truth is, the action of the New-York Presbytery, which led to the arraignment of

electoral programme of his party with the blunt certain and permanent the improvements it is standards and the approved conclusions of Chris- John and Lord Randolph by themselves are, howtian scholarship, a snap judgment in regard to ever, a power in English politics, and with their the opinions of any one man, taken in the white projected independent Tory-Democratic party are heat of controversial bitterness, is profoundly to be deprecated by all who wish well to religion.

ABSCONDING BRIDEGROOMS.

We observed with increasing pain during the onth of September that no less than twenty-one bridegrooms, in various parts of this country, failed to appear at their weddings. The number is unprecedented for a single month. There are always a certain number of faint-hearted men, though never any women, who cannot bring themselves to face the ordeal, but before, we suspect, never above five or six a month on an verage. We do not pretend to be able to explain the sudden increase in such cases in September, though we hope that we fully realize its gravity; and we observe with continued alarm hat the month of October appears to be opening with the same unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Of course a wedding cannot be a success with out a bridegroom. The wedding presents are all right in their way, but they cannot altogether take the place of the man clad in the conventional black. Sometimes, doubtless, the presents are really more valuable than the man, but it often happens that when the bridegroom does not apsome shrewd and penetrating guest raises the cry of bunco and each of the assembled friends tucks the present which he brought under his arm and walks away with it, and thus both husband and silverware are lost. bride sees the last pickle castor going out the front door she is apt to be cast down and to be wail her sad lot. The depression, too, frequently heroic act in an age not greatly marked in extends to the minister. The departed bridegroom seldom leaves fees behind him. But, after all, we presume that there is no call for any argument on our part to show that when a wedding is arranged and the guests have arrived, it is very embarrassing for the family to find itself caught short on bridegrooms and to be unable to carry out the programme. It will be more profitable, we conceive, to examine some statistics in connection with the twenty-one failures to appear noted

The late census shows that in only about 1 per cent of marriages in this country has the man been married previously; still in these twentyone September instances no less than five of the men were assuming the silken bonds for the second time, one of them for the third time, and one (a Chicago man) for the fourth time. we have 1 per cent of men who have been married before in the weddings which are carried out, and 33 1-3 per cent of experienced men among the runaway bridegrooms. This comparison is startling. It cannot be that his previous experience should make the widower over thirty times more timid than the bachelor. Perish the thought. Still there are the cold, hard, un compremising figures. But we cannot believe No, never will we believe such figures. We will believe the figures in a Democratic campaign document before we will believe these figures.

Though we may not be able to find the reason for the startling absence of bridegrooms during September and the apparent permanency of the innevation as indicated by the returns so far in October, we may at least consider some practical way to obviate the evil. If bridegrooms are going to refuse to come up and keep their appointments of their own accord, they must be forced to keep them in some way. Where it is possible it would probably be well to detail a policeman to shadow the man in the case as soon as the date of the wedding is announced. If caught sneaking away, he can be brought back and liberated in the custody of the bride's mother, unless indeed, the provision in the United States Constitution concerning cruel and unusual punish ments should make this impossible. Where the detail of police is not practicable the man might be made to wear a large badge from the time of the engagement until the wedding, plainly marked with his name, date of his proposed nuptials, and so forth, with a heavy penalty for removing the badge, and a liberal reward to any person causing his arrest if detected leaving the county with or without his badge. But in the case of a man who has been married before. in view of the foregoing figures (though we utterly refuse to believe them), it would probably be well to imprison him in the county jail three months before his approaching wedding, and have

It must strike Americans who have never been abroad as very strange that persons who go to theatres in London are compelled to pay for programmes, which in this country are always freely given away. It is not the rule in all the English theatres, some of which have thought it wise to follow the good American example. On this side of the water there is certain to be much sympathy with the No Fees Society, which has set its face against the fee system in theatres, and calls upon the public not to frequent the theatres in which a charge is still made for programmes and fees are exacted for other services which ought to be gratuitous. The managers may, perhaps, take alarm when they see that their receipts are likely fall off in consequence of the maintenance of an absurd custom that has nothing to commend The No Fees Society deserves success. It is laboring in a righteous cause.

Commissioner Gilroy is after the Third Avenue Railroad Company and its cable contractors again. The work is a necessary evil of large proportions. Mr. Gilroy is not too severe in the conditions he proposes to impose. Meanwhile there is a ray of hope in the case of Broadway, for Contractor Crimterests involved in the settlement of this ques- mins promises to complete the cable construction

> It is not so surprising that the Rev. Brooke Herford, a well-known Unitarian minister of Boston, has accepted a call from a church in London as that the salary to be paid him by that church will be less than half of what he receives now. Is it possible that Mr. Herford thinks he is too well paid at present? There is high authority for the statement that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the cases are rare indeed in which the salary fixed by a church has been considered too liberal by the pastor. Mr. Beecher once surrendered a quarter of his annual salary, but the circumstances in his case were exceptional. Certainly Mr. Herford is deserving of a conspicuous credit mark for listening to the voice that came to him across the sea. It is to be feared, alas! that few ministers would have the moral courage to sacrifice half of their income for the sake of helping a needy church by accepting an invitation to its pulpit.

Sir John Gorst, the Parliamentary Under Secre-

tary of State for India, seems determined to emu-

late his old friend and leader, Lord Randelph Churchill, as the "enfant terrible" of the Conservative party, and it may safely be taken for granted that his days as a member of Lord Salisbury's administration are already numbered. For his practical admission on Monday last that the people are entitled to the possession of the land mingled with horror, among those who constitute the backbone of the Conservative party. Seldom has such an opinion been expressed by any Eng. has such an opinion been expressed by any English statesman of prominence, and the fact that it task of finding out what its beliefs really are, it has proceeded from the lips of one of the most influential members of the present administration is remarkable. Indeed, Sir John's assertion that the people have now the power" to exact possession of the land they live on may be construed into an incitement to agrarian insurrection. With the masses in England Sir John Gorst is more popular than any other member of Lord Salisbury's the greatest baseball general of the world. And to the Giants we say, we will forgive you this one, but don't let it happen again. Make this winter a season of preparation that will insure the pennant of 1892 for the Polo Grounds.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has rendered a decision which is well calculated to cast is more than the greatly increased gross expenditure, will be a largely decreased net deficit. These days have a current of the method of a panic. It was here of the arraignment of Government. He represented English labor at largely decreased net deficit. These will be a largely decreased net deficit. These days have a current upon the excellence of Mr. Wanamaker's managery of the excellen Government. He represented English labor at

certain to prove a thorn in the side of Lord Salis bury at the next general election.

Chief Justice Clement, of the City Court in Brooklyn, has done a service to the publis in refusing the request of the lawyers in a divorce case to have it heard behind closed doors. Secrecy in divorce proceedings is a bad thing in itself and is contrary to sound morals. It tends to collusion and underhand methods. In the case in question the request was made "in a subdued voice" that the hearing should be private or the testimony taken by a referee. Judge Clement denied both requests on the ground that full discretion was vested in him, and that in his judgment the proceedings should be open and public. There is no doubt that such a ruling is calculated to prevent rather than encourage the seeking of divorces.

PERSONAL.

Roswell G. Horr and Governor Campbell were to speak in Canfield, Ohio, last Wednesday; and the Republicans intended that both men should appear on the same platform, as there was some concert of action in regard to the affair. But when the day and hour came, the Democratic candidate for re-election talked from a stage erected at a distance from the other, thus dividing the crowd, but getting the smaller portion. This all happened at a county fair.

Signerd, son of Hendrick Ibsen, has become engaged to Bergliott Ejornson, daughter of the Norwegian litterateur. Young Ibsen is a physician, quite well known in Munich, where his father has, until lately, been residing for many years; and the bride-elect con-templated a professional musical career. The wedding is not expected to occur in the immediate future.

Elizabeth Robbins, an American actress, who to chieving much success in London just now, was on the boards of the Boston Museum for several seasons, making her greatest hit a few months ago in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler."

Colonel William R. Holloway, once on Governor Morton's staff, and thus well known to all Hoosier soldiers, will become the Editor of "The American Tribune" of Indianapolis, a paper devoted to the interests of veterans. During the Civil War he was given charge of all the hospital and Sanitary Commission affairs, the soldiers' home and the agents of the State at various points in the field. He visited all parts of the field frequently, and was brought inte-contact with all commands. Of all the men who mads Governor Morton's administration famous for its care of the soldier, he is the sole survivor.

A good bust of Allen G. Thurman has been secured sculptor R. H. Park, though it has not been finished up. Critics speak highly of it. howes Ex-Governor Bigelow, of New-Haven, suffered from

sharp attack of neuralgia of the stomach last week, nd was unable to leave his room for several days.

Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, whe living at the present time in Venice, is said to be badly in need of money. He was obliged, according to reports, to pawn his jewels a short time ago.

Michael Munknesy, the artist spent the greater par of the summer at his castle in Luxembourg. A part of his time was also passed at Neutlly, near Paris, in superintending the construction of his new studio, Munkacsy intends to paint his great picture, "The Conquest of Hungary by the Magyars," in the new studio. He has already finished the sketches for the painting.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Indianapolis Journal" tells this anecdote of General "Dan" Macauley when he was Mayor of Indianapolis: "His mother, who was a very spry old woman and very fond of horses, one day came down a principal street in her buggy, driving at a great rate, and a special officer placed her under arrest. morning she was brought before the Mayor with the other offenders. General Machuley looked up and caught sight of his mother under the vigilant escort of policeman. He showed no sign of special interest in the case, and when he got to it on the regular list he said to the officer: 'What is the charge!' officer related the circumstances under which he had arrested Mrs. Macauley. Turning to his mother, General Macauley said, 'Have you anything to say !' 'No,' said the old lady. 'Ten dollars,' said the Mayor, and he went on to the next case. Mrs. Macauley paid her fine of \$10 without comment."

Says a Georgia man: "The agents of the African Colonization Society have not accomplished anything in Georgia. They came down and urged the colored people to sell what they had and emigrate to Africa, but the negroes laughed at the idea, and were not far wrong in doing so, for the census shows that while twenty-six years ago they began free life with nothing but their clothes, and those scanty and ragged, they now own nearly \$14,000,000 worth of property in Georgia alone, to say nothing of what they have in now own nearly \$14,000,000 worth of property in Georgia alone, to say nothing of what they have in other States. History does not show, in any age of country, such another instance of progress, and the colored people are wise in refusing to leave a country where they have made a good start to go to another of which they know nothing, even if their fathers did of which they know nothing

The headline "Fares is Missing," in a Western jour nal, does not introduce a story of a railroad conductor's dishonesty, but relates to the mysterious disappearance

THE COMING MAN.

A pair of very chubby legs, Encased in scarlet hose; A pair of liftle chubby boots, With rather doubtful toes; A little kilt, a little cost,

Cut as a mother can— And lo! before us stands in state The future's coming man.

His eyes, perchance, will read the stars,
And search their unknown ways;
Perchance the human heart and soul
Will open to their gaze;
Perchance their keen and flashing glance
Will be a nation's light—
Those eyes that now are wistful bent
On some big fellow's kite.

Those hands—those little busy hands—
So sticky, small and brown;
Those hands whose only mission seems
To pull all order down—
Who knows what hidden strength may
Hidden within their clasp,
Though now 'tis but a taffy stick
In sturdy hold they grasp. strength may be

Ah, blessings on those little hands,
Whose work is yet undone?
And blessings on those little feet,
Whose race is yet unrun!
And blessings on the little brain
That has not learned to plan!
Whate'er the future holds in store,
God bless the coming man!
(Somerville Journal.

ATI Progresso Italo-Americano," the first daily papel in the Italian language published in the United States, has just celebrated the twelfth anniversary of its foundation on September 29, 1879. which had been established already for some thirty years, and which is also a daily now, only appeared twice a week in 1879. "Il Progresso," soon after its first numbers as a weekly, has been published ever day, and has grown in importance and prospert under the direction of Signor Carlo Barsotti, assisted by an able Italian journalist, Signor Luigi Roversi, the managing editor of the "Progresso." That paper has rendered eminent services to the Italian residents in the United States. It was the promoter of many measures of a charitable and artistic character, like the founding of the Italian Home, the erection of the Gartbaldi monument, etc. "Il Progresso" has con-stantly advised the Italian immigrants to take out naturalization papers promptly, and to become true American citizens as to their ideas, customs and

"I say, Chawlie, Fweddy quite acquitted himself at the Chinners' pawty the other night as a real humorist, doncher know."

"Do tell Quite funny, was he?"

"Yaas. Miss Chinner awsked him if he would venture on a peach, doncher know, and he said he'd weally be afwaid he'd woll off. He, he! Ha, ha!"—(Pittaburg Chronicle.

Last week the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture received a large number of letters from bustness men in New-York and elsewhere, making inquiries quarters that our farming lands would pass into the possession of a sort of aristocracy has no foundation whatever. Many of these farms have been abandone because it did not pay to work them, but their location and surroundings are delightful, and men with plenty of money could make little paradises of them. expenditure necessary to make and preserve pleasant summer homes for wealthy people out of these old farms will benefit the whole surrounding community. The movement is to be welcomed by all means."

The great West is no longer the wild and wicked